PRECAUTIONS

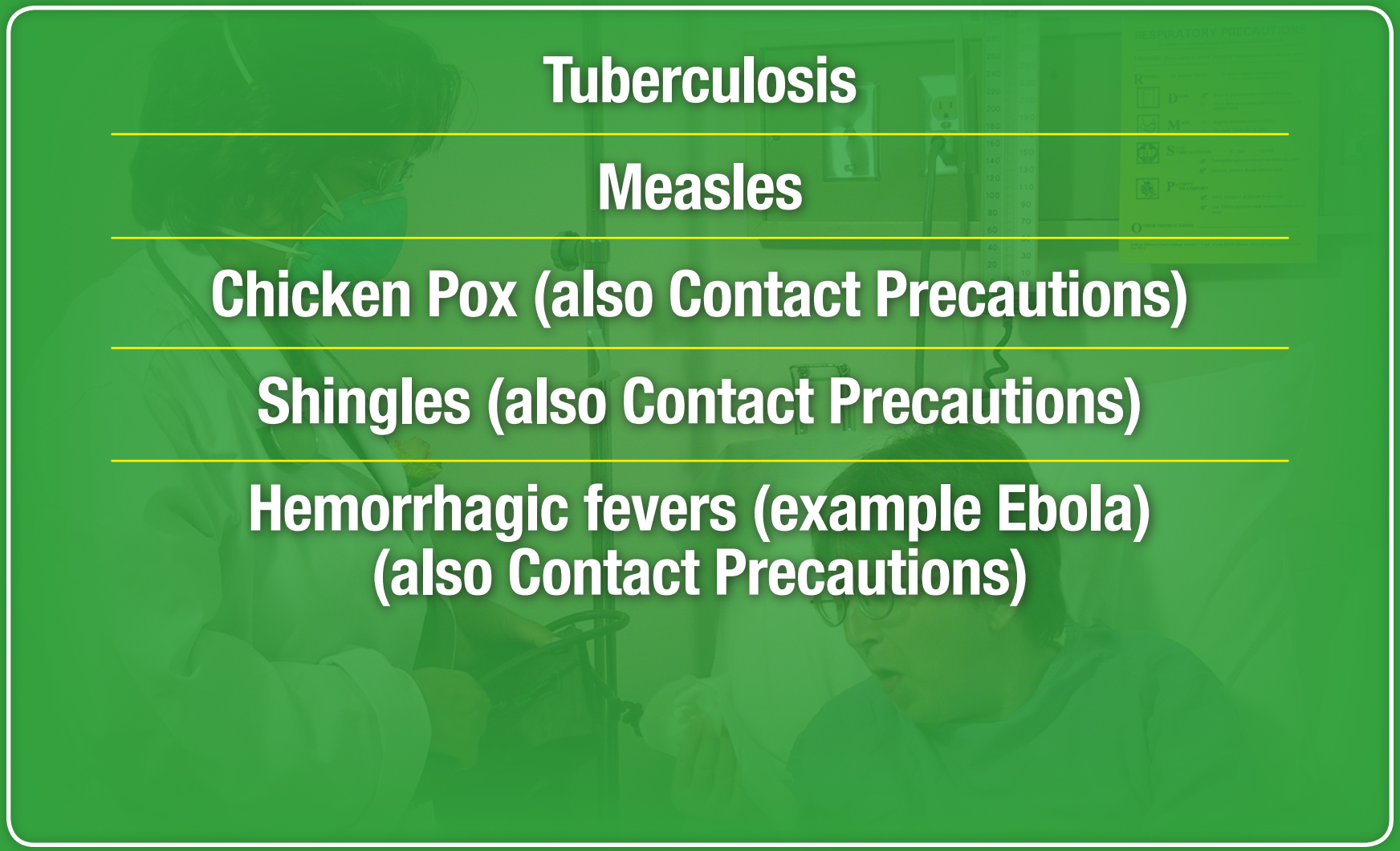
Airborne Precautions



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Airborne Precautions Are Used For Cases of:

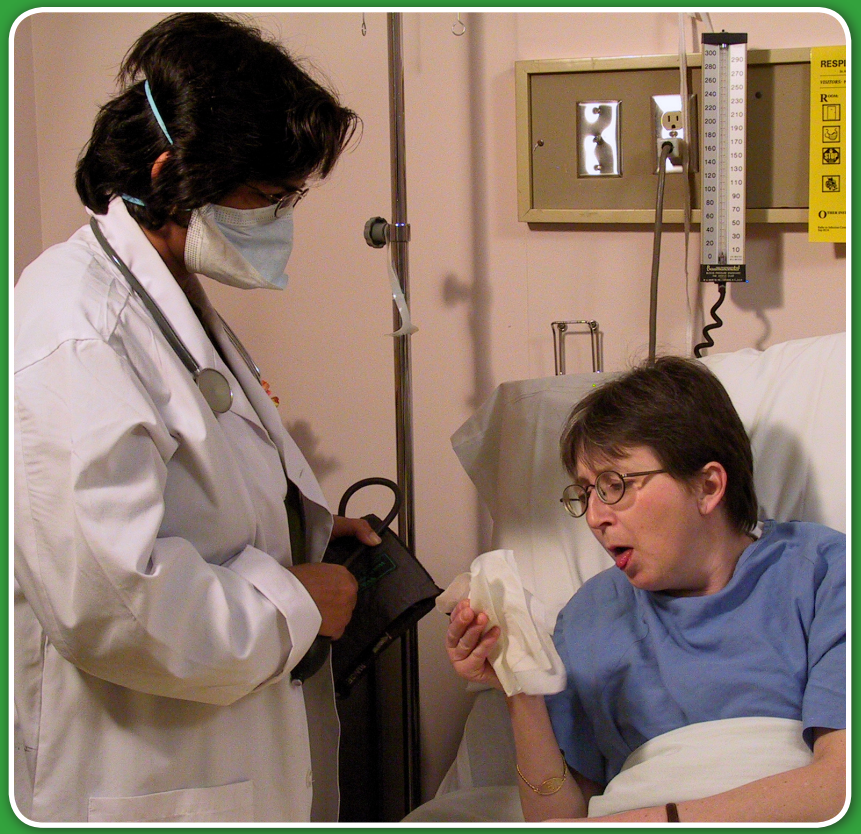


- Tuberculosis
- Measles
- Chicken Pox (also Contact Precautions)
- Shingles (also Contact Precautions)
- Hemorrhagic fevers (example Ebola) (also Contact Precautions)

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Patients in Airborne Precautions Require



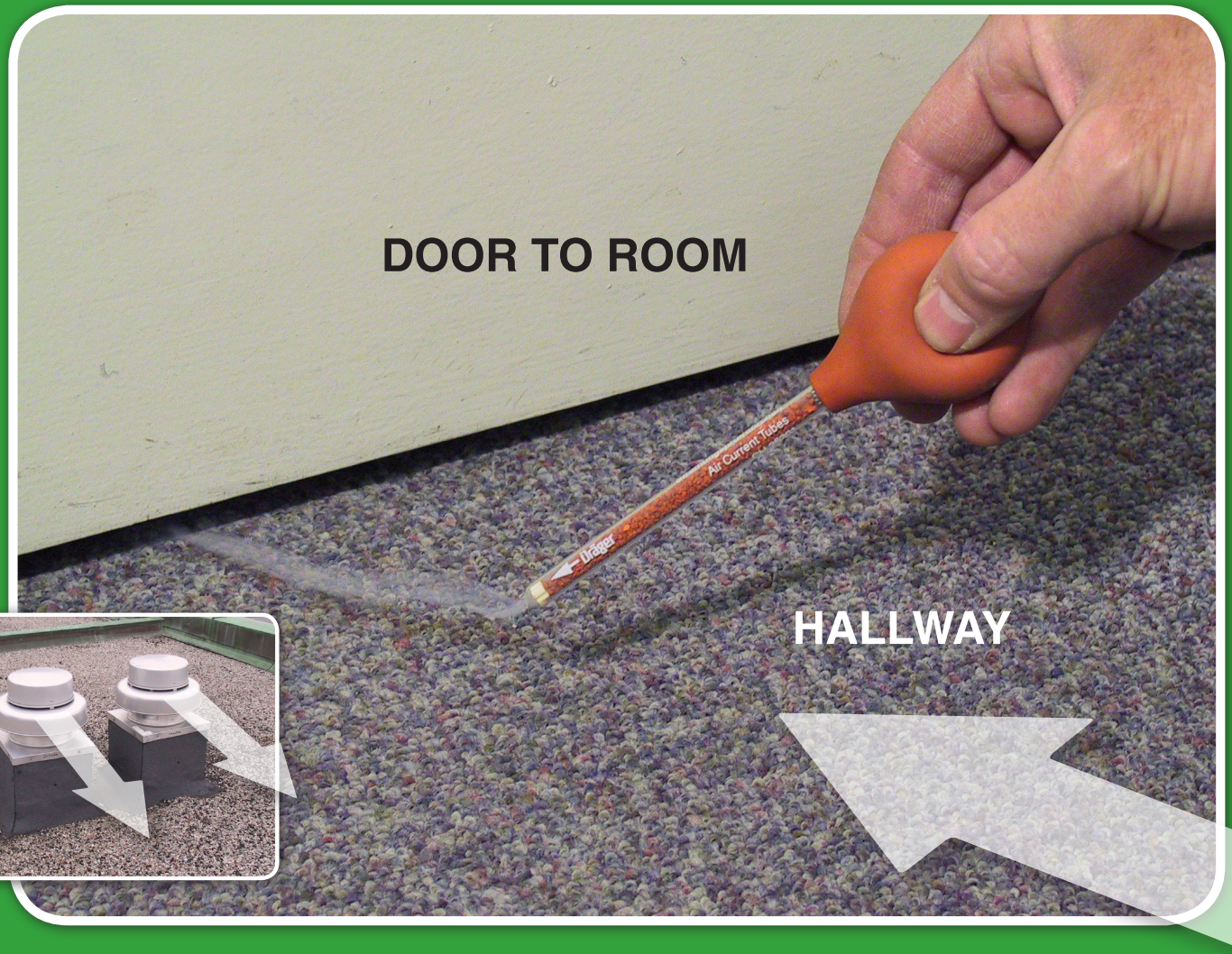


Single room with negative airflow & private bathroom
Use of high efficiency particulate respirator (N95 mask)
Room door closed

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NEGATIVE AIR FLOW

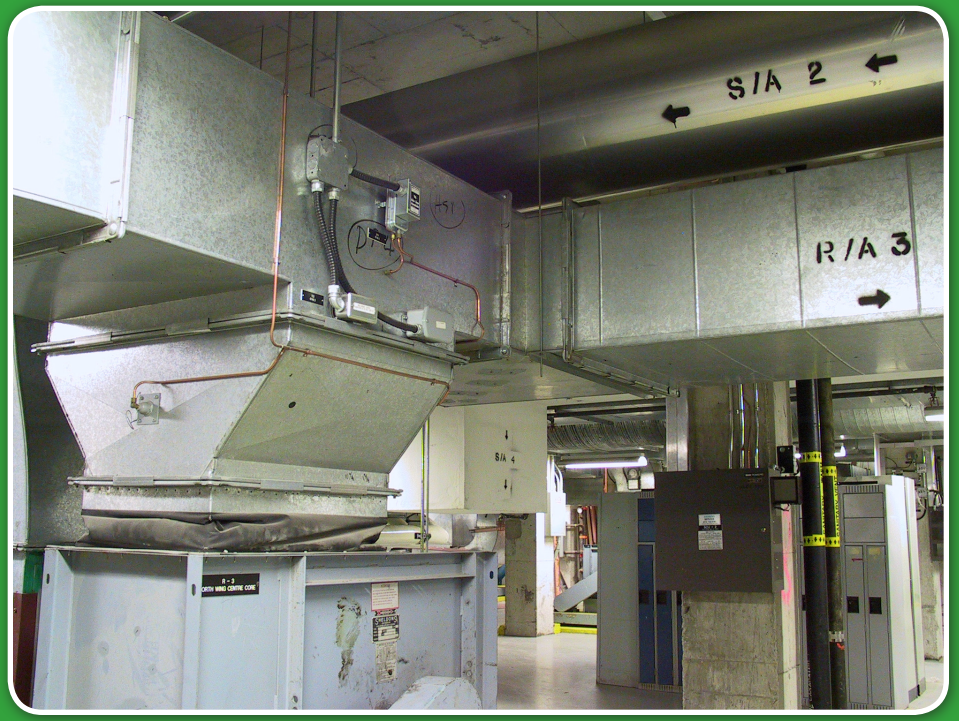


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If air is recirculated from airborne isolation rooms it must first be passed through high efficiency particulate filters (HEPA) to trap infectious organisms





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For Airborne Precautions the room door must be kept closed





If there is an anteroom both doors must be kept closed

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Several Styles and Brands of N95 Respirator Masks Exist



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Users of N95 Masks should be fit tested for the masks they will wear. It's also important to conduct a seal check when donning the mask





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Different masks exist for different purposes



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Surgical masks allow air to leak around edges



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N95 Respirator Masks are much tighter fitting with less air leakage. N95 Masks also have superior filtering properties.



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Persons on Airborne Precautions should only be transported out of their room for essentials reasons.

The patient should wear a surgical or procedure mask.

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Questions?

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